

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION  
FOR IRELAND.

REPORT  
OF  
PROCEEDINGS  
UNDER  
THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS  
FOR THE YEAR  
1912.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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To

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN,  
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your  
Excellency the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of  
Animals Acts for the year 1912.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,

*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION-STREET,

DUBLIN, 18th July, 1913.

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

21st July, 1913.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the Year 1912.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. O'FARRELL.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction,

Dublin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL  
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE DISEASES OF  
ANIMALS ACTS.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—LEGISLATION.

The total number of Orders issued by the Department during the year 1912 under the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and amending Acts, was ninety-five. The great majority of these were transitory Orders dealing with the circumstances resulting from the appearance of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland during a part of the year, and, owing to the success of the efforts for suppression of the disease, they had nearly all ceased to operate by 31st December. The Orders of a less temporary character issued in 1912 and continuing in force when the year closed were very few in number. They had reference to such matters as the importation of hay and straw, the importation of sheep from Scotland, and the exportation of animals to Great Britain.

II.—DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Of the diseases at present scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland, viz. :—

- Cattle Plague,
- \* Foot-and-Mouth Disease,
- Pleuro-Pneumonia,
- \* Anthrax,
- Sheep Pox,
- \* Sheep Scab,
- \* Swine Fever,
- Rabies,
- Glanders or Farcy,
- \* Parasitic Mange, and
- Epizootic Lymphangitis, also
- \* Bovine Tuberculosis (in certain forms, and for statistical purposes only),

six, i.e., those marked with an asterisk in the above list, were present among live stock in Ireland in 1912. The subjoined table

shows the extent to which outbreaks of these diseases occurred during that year, as compared with the year preceding :—

Kind of Animals.	Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1912.	Scheduled Diseases to which such Animals are liable.	Number of Outbreaks of each Disease among such Animals in the year		Total Number of each kind of Animals in Ireland in 1911.
			1912.	1911.	
Cattle ..	4,848,498	Cattle Plague .. .. Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. Pleuro-Pneumonia .. Rabies .. .. Anthrax .. .. Bovine Tuberculosis ..	— †68 — — 2 80	— — — — *9 188	4,711,720
Sheep ..	3,828,829	Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. Rabies .. .. Anthrax .. .. Sheep Fox .. .. Sheep Scab .. ..	†1 — — — 386	— — — — 345	3,997,436
Swine ..	1,323,957	Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. Swine Fever .. .. Rabies .. .. Anthrax .. ..	†2 215 — —	— 178 — —	1,415,119
Goats ..	252,722	Foot-and-Mouth Disease .. Rabies .. .. Anthrax .. ..	— — —	— — —	258,474
Horses, Asses, and Mules	891,880	Rabies .. .. Epizootic Lymphangitis .. Anthrax .. .. Glanders or Farcy .. Parasitic Mange ..	— — — — 60	— — *2 2 64	894,424
Dogs ..	522,920	Rabies .. ..	—	—	521,860

\* One of the Anthrax outbreaks in 1911 is reckoned twice in the above Table, a cow and a horse having been affected in that instance.

† Three of the outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in 1912 are also reckoned twice, swine or sheep having been affected in those instances in addition to cattle.

The appearance in the column headed "1912" of entries in relation to Foot-and-Mouth Disease, a malady which had been unknown in Ireland for twenty-eight years previously, constitutes, of course, the most notable feature of the above table. Where the disease appeared it mainly attacked cattle. Vigorous precautionary action limited its spread, however, and ultimately secured its suppression. Accordingly, it will be seen that, even with the addition of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the record of outbreaks of Scheduled cattle disease in Ireland in 1912 is by no means formidable in comparison with 1911. Disease among sheep was at a somewhat higher level in the later year than in the earlier, and swine disease showed also a tendency to increase. It will be observed that, in regard to disease among horses in Ireland, the year 1912 was marked by a complete absence of outbreaks of Glanders, but, in comparison with the previous year, there was some increase under the head of Parasitic Mange.



As the Department have in preparation a separate and detailed report on the subject of last year's outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Ireland, it is not proposed, in the present statement, to do more than touch briefly on the salient points in relation to such outbreak.

The disease appeared almost simultaneously in England and Ireland, towards the end of June. The dates of confirmation of the initial outbreaks in the two countries were, 24th June, near Penrith, in Cumberland, and 30th June, near Swords, County Dublin. The detection of the latter outbreak was, however, brought about by information received from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries as to lesions of the disease having been observed in the heads of some cattle exported from Dublin, and slaughtered on 27th June at Liverpool Abattoir. Prior visitations of the disease in England had included five groups of outbreaks in 1911, but in Ireland no case of the disease had previously been known since 1884.

In order to limit the risks of extension of the outbreak at Swords a large part of Mid-Leinster was immediately placed under restrictions preventing any movements of ruminant animals or swine on highways within the restricted area, and forbidding as well, except in the case of through transit by rail, movements of such animals into or out of the area. The slaughter of the diseased animals on the infected farm and of others in contact therewith or exposed to infection was also at once taken in hand. Whenever a new centre of the disease subsequently manifested itself like precautions were ordinarily applied, the size of the area selected for restriction in such circumstances approximating usually to a circle of fifteen miles' radius from the site of the outbreak. Very generally also the restrictions on animal movement were supplemented by restrictions on the movement of hay and straw; and, in connection with one series of outbreaks, the further special precaution was taken of prohibiting certain horse fairs, which, if held, might, it was feared, tend to spread the infection.

When it became apparent, from the favourable course of events, that the restrictions in any Area might suitably be modified, action was taken accordingly; but it was the practice to keep an inner circle of from two to five miles' radius around the seat of outbreak under close restrictions for a considerable time following the apparent cessation of the disease, before deeming it safe finally to withdraw the restrictions. While the restrictions operated cases where movement was undeniably necessary were met by the grant of special licences permitting the movement under appropriate conditions. In the Mid-Leinster area, in particular, procedure of this character was largely had recourse to, owing to the need for maintaining the meat and milk supplies of Dublin City and neighbourhood.

The counties in Ireland in which the disease appeared, with the duration and extent of its prevalence in each, are indicated in the subjoined table :—

County.	Date of Outbreak.	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Animals found Diseased.
Dublin ..	June 30th to August 14th ..	17	209 (208 cattle, 1 sheep).
Meath ..	August 13th to 16th .. ..	3	6 (all cattle).
Louth ..	August 15th .. ..	1	1 (cow).
Kildare ..	August 27th to September 16th	3	38 (24 cattle, 14 swine).
Fermanagh ..	August 27th to October 5th ..	5	13 (all cattle).
Wicklow ..	September 5th to October 1st ..	2	2 (all cattle).
Westmeath ..	October 18th to November 7th..	37	113 (112 cattle, 1 pig)
		68	382

The total number of animals slaughtered during the operations against the disease, including both affected animals and those in contact therewith or otherwise exposed to infection, was 3,592: of which 1,928 were cattle, 1,533 sheep, 100 pigs, and 31 goats. The aggregate amount paid as compensation for the stock so slaughtered was £28,080 13s. 0d.

The adverse influence of the outbreak on the live stock trade generally was very considerable. Apart from the extent to which the restrictions in particular areas in Ireland necessarily interfered with fairs within those areas, there was serious curtailment of the export trade as a result of precautionary regulations in Great Britain. At first the landing in that country of ruminant animals and swine from Ireland was altogether prohibited. Then, after a time, certain Irish Ports were allowed to ship fat stock to the Foreign Animals' Wharves at Birkenhead, Bristol, Deptford, and Glasgow, for slaughter inside the Wharf within ten days from landing. By successive steps this arrangement was extended to a number of additional Ports in Ireland. More than three months had, however, elapsed before any animals intended for store purposes were permitted to land. Then, by an Order taking effect on 7th October, specified landing places at Birkenhead, Manchester, Cardiff, Hull, and Newcastle were opened for the reception, on prescribed conditions, of Irish store cattle shipped from the Ports of Belfast, Cork, Dublin, Londonderry, and Waterford. Extensions and modifications of these arrangements occurred subsequently. At the close of the year there were approved landing places for fat animals from Ireland at Avonmouth, Bristol, Deptford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birkenhead, Cardiff, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Holyhead, and Dundee. All these places, except Deptford, were open also for the reception of store cattle from Ireland. Before 31st December shipments of fat animals to these places were permissible from all the customary Irish Ports except Dundrum, County Down. Store cattle might likewise be shipped to the same places (Deptford

excepted) from all the Irish Ports except Dundrum, Milford, Mulroy, and Portrush. With such fuller facilities the export traffic in live stock had begun to revive by the end of 1912; but the general effect of the restrictions on the shipments of cattle, sheep, and swine in that year was to reduce their total below any recorded in the previously published annual statistics, which extend back to the year 1878.

The outbreaks of Anthrax recorded in Ireland in 1912 numbered two only. They were of an isolated character, and, in each instance, involved the death of no more than one animal.

#### ANTHRAX.

The reports received under the Bovine Tuberculosis Notification (Ireland) Order in 1912 numbered 83.

#### BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Now that provision has been made for slaughter and compensation in relation to this disease an increase in the number of notifications may be anticipated. Of the animals to which the notifications received in 1912 related, 8 were affected in the udder and 73 were emaciated.

In Ireland in 1912 the number of Sheep Scab outbreaks recorded was 386 as against 345 in the preceding twelve months. The difference in

#### SHEEP SCAB.

these totals is not very marked and does not appear to be susceptible of any special explanation.

The regulations for the general dipping of sheep twice yearly throughout Ireland as a precaution against the spread of Sheep Scab were altered in certain respects by a new Order issued in 1912. The changes thereby effected were as follows:—

- (i) The limits of the dipping periods were varied so as to require the Summer Dipping to be carried out during the two months June and July, and the Autumn Dipping during the three and a half months from the beginning of August to 15th November inclusive.
- (ii) The declaration requirements regarding sheep exposed at Fairs were also revised in some particulars.
- (iii) Occupiers of farms on which sheep are kept have been allowed more liberty as to the time of furnishing declarations respecting the dipping of these animals.
- (iv) The requirements as to the issue of a Certificate of dipping, whenever the process is carried out under the supervision of an Inspector, have been made more comprehensive, so as to relieve owners from the necessity of making declarations in such cases.

The particulars for 1912, as furnished to the Department, respecting the number of sheep dipped in each dipping period in the several administrative counties are as follows :—

COUNTY.	Number of Sheep Dipped.	
	Summer Period.	Autumn Period.
Antrim .. .. .	86,732	77,922
Armagh .. .. .	20,905	14,969
Carlow .. .. .	26,485	52,679
Cavan .. .. .	15,199	7,797
Clare .. .. .	81,097	68,382
Cork .. .. .	47,962	42,691
Donegal .. .. .	79,219	57,451
Down .. .. .	99,997	77,349
Dublin .. .. .	53,923	47,684
Fermanagh .. .. .	4,904	3,193
Galway .. .. .	432,494	332,746
Kerry .. .. .	66,472	48,370
Kildare .. .. .	119,182	77,001
Kilkenny .. .. .	22,741	14,588
King's .. .. .	65,657	44,846
Leitrim .. .. .	5,233	3,155
Limerick .. .. .	28,967	16,761
Londonderry .. .. .	56,159	52,537
Longford .. .. .	6,483	1,893
Louth .. .. .	21,153	21,440
Mayo .. .. .	147,486	111,554
Meath .. .. .	118,409	58,720
Monaghan .. .. .	10,132	6,622
Queen's .. .. .	35,719	39,475
Rooscommon .. .. .	99,651	57,410
Sligo .. .. .	8,906	7,353
Tipperary, N.R. .. .. .	26,700	24,239
Tipperary, S.R. .. .. .	65,538	47,619
Tyrone .. .. .	49,573	38,556
Waterford .. .. .	75,983	77,898
Westmeath .. .. .	74,585	38,855
Wexford .. .. .	145,775	125,133
Wicklow .. .. .	194,074	178,948
<i>County Boroughs.</i>		
Belfast .. .. .	55	138
Cork .. .. .	279	54
Dublin .. .. .	459	188
Limerick .. .. .	—	—
Londonderry .. .. .	—	—
Waterford .. .. .	22	19
Total .. .. .	2,393,381	1,867,508

The question of providing better facilities for sheep dipping in some of the mountain districts of Ireland received further attention in 1912, and, as a result of the Department's representations in the matter, two of the Local Authorities in Munster and one in Ulster are taking steps for the establishment of permanent dipping stations of an approved type at suitable places in their districts.

The recorded outbreaks of Swine Fever in Ireland in 1912 numbered 215, as against 178 in the preceding twelve months. The continued prevalence of the disease in Dublin was noticeable throughout last year, though not quite to the same extent as in 1911. Elsewhere the incidence of the disease was comparatively light, except in County Wexford, which showed an aggregate of 27 outbreaks. Outside Dublin and Wexford the highest record for any County was 9 outbreaks (in County Kerry), and there were as many as twelve Counties without any confirmed outbreak of the disease in 1912.

In relation to the continuance of the disease in Dublin the question of the condition of the Swine Market has received further attention. The proposal to change the site of this Market, to which allusion was made in the corresponding report for last year, having fallen through ultimately, the Market Authority have applied to the Local Government Board for Ireland for a loan to carry out improvements in the existing Market.

No case of Glanders was recorded in Ireland in 1912. Two outbreaks were confirmed in 1911, but as the latest of these occurred in May of that year there is considerable ground for hope, looking to the lengthy interval since elapsing without any further outbreak, that the disease has now been wholly eradicated from this country.

The outbreaks of Parasitic Mange recorded in Ireland in 1912 numbered 69, as compared with 64 in the preceding twelve months. Extension of the disease in Dublin towards the end of 1912 is accountable for the increase. For the country generally apart from Dublin the aggregate of outbreaks last year was substantially less than in 1911.

### III.—EXPORTS OF ANIMALS.

It has already been mentioned that, owing to the restrictions adopted on account of Foot and Mouth Disease, the exports of cattle, sheep, and swine from Ireland fell, in 1912, to an unprecedentedly low level. As compared with the preceding year, which, for other causes, had also been one of shrinkage in shipments, the figures are :—

		1911.	1912.
Cattle,	...	695,529	555,321
Sheep,	...	657,170	618,976
Swine,	...	342,340	265,241
Total,	...	1,695,039	1,439,538

In relation to the exports of cattle an inspection of the returns seems to indicate that the falling off in 1912 was altogether in

classes other than fat, and that the fat cattle shipments not only kept up well, but were some 67,000 head in excess of those for 1911. There can be little doubt, however, that, during parts of the later year, farming necessities in the disposal of stock, coupled with the effect of the restrictions, led to the exportation for slaughter, i.e., nominally as fat animals, of large numbers of cattle that in ordinary circumstances would be classed as stores.

The diminution of exports in 1912 did not affect the Irish Ports equally. Dublin, as the nearest to the locality of disease, suffered the most conspicuously. The fall in its shipments was over 300,000 head. On the other hand, there were several Ports that benefited substantially through the diversion to them of traffic which, but for the restrictions, would normally have flowed through other channels. Thus the Waterford shipments last year were almost 70,000 head higher than in 1911. There were notable increases also in the shipments from Newry and Westport, and, to a less degree, from Sligo.

Of the British receiving Ports the most adversely affected was Holyhead, where the animals landed in 1912 were fewer by over 282,000 than in 1911. On the other hand, there was an increase of about 223,000 head in the landings at Mersey Ports, due, no doubt, to the early provision of a special landing place at Birkenhead.

Exports of horses, being unaffected by the restrictions, were well maintained in 1912. The number shipped was 34,849, an increase of about ten per cent. on the 1911 shipments. Nearly one-fourth of the exported horses, though shipped in the first instance to British Ports, appear to have been *en route* to destinations in Foreign Countries or the Colonies.

#### IV.—IMPORTS OF ANIMALS.

As Ireland is so largely a stock-raising country its importation trade in ruminant animals and swine is never very considerable. In 1912 traffic of this kind was necessarily much interfered with by the restrictions in respect of Foot and Mouth Disease. For some months following the announcement of the outbreak in Cumberland towards the end of June there was an entire cessation of such importations. In October, however, the position was so far improved as to allow of sheep being imported from Scotland on special conditions, but it was not until nearly the end of the year that Permits began again to be issued for importations from England and Wales.

Cattle imports—confined, as a rule, to high-class animals for breeding or exhibition—were, on the whole, less affected than those of other animals, as such importations take place largely in the early parts of the year. The total of the cattle imports was 441 head, which represents about two-thirds of a normal year's importations. Sheep imports were 11,067 head, as compared with 16,824 in 1911. The imports of swine numbered 8 head only.

Importations of horses, though unaffected by the restrictions, fell off also during the year. As compared with 1911 the reduction was slightly over 1,400 head. Lower imports of horses for sale and of carriage and harness horses are accountable mostly for this diminution.

The complete tables as to exports and imports of live stock will be found at pages 35 to 53 inclusive.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND  
(VETERINARY BRANCH),  
*July, 1913.*

REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR, VETERINARY  
BRANCH.

The year 1912 was specially notable for the appearance of Foot and Mouth Disease in Ireland after an absence of 28 years. The disease was discovered on the 30th June on a farm near Swords, in the County of Dublin, by one of the Department's Veterinary Inspectors, when examining a herd of cattle, from among which, it would seem, certain animals had been shipped from Dublin a few days previously. These cattle, although not observed to be themselves actually affected with Foot and Mouth Disease, were regarded as the source of infection from which other animals conveyed in the same vessel to Holyhead contracted Foot and Mouth Disease, and were subsequently found to suffer from it in England.

Immediately on discovery of the disease at Swords stringent and active measures were adopted by the Department to prevent its extension, and all affected cattle, as well as other susceptible animals with which they were in contact, were slaughtered without delay. The outbreak, however, was not confined to the place where it was first discovered. It extended ultimately to seven counties in Ireland, but its activity was confined to comparatively small areas in each of these counties.

During the entire outbreak 68 places became infected, the last of these being on the 7th November in the County of Westmeath. A total of 382 animals were found to be actually affected with the disease, and, including these affected animals, 1,928 cattle, 1,533 sheep, 100 swine, and 31 goats, were slaughtered by direction of the Department, with a view to preventing the further extension of the malady.

It is unnecessary here to give details of the procedure adopted in the suppression of the disease. Full particulars of same will be found in a special and separate report dealing with the outbreak generally, but it may be noted that owing to the measures taken by the Department, the malady was eradicated within 19 weeks after its discovery, whereas the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which appeared in Ireland in 1883 (introduced by a bull imported from the North of England) lasted from January, 1883, until April, 1884, whilst 3,541 places became infected, and the disease spread to 20 of the Irish counties.

The effect of the restrictions imposed on the movement of live stock, owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in 1912, was very severely felt by persons engaged in the cattle trade. The prohibition of the exportation of animals from Ireland, or from parts of Ireland, to Great Britain, and the quarantine conditions imposed on Irish live stock at the British landing-places, were calculated to produce disastrous results to a large body of individuals whose livelihood depended upon the exportation of animals.



In the early part of 1912, the live stock trade in Ireland was a promising one. Dublin Cattle Market is largely attended by purchasers of live stock for Great Britain, and on the 20th June good beef sold freely in Dublin Market at 42/- per cwt., live weight. At Birkenhead, where Irish cattle were subsequently marketed from July to October, a much lower price was obtained, whilst, at the same time, at Perth and other places in Great Britain, beef realised as high as 50/- per cwt., live weight. Cattle traders, who were enabled to dispose of their live stock even under these adverse circumstances, were, however, fortunate when compared with the large body of graziers whose lands were situated within the scheduled districts, and who were unable to find any outlet for their fat cattle, which, for want of feeding, were rapidly losing condition.

The duties cast upon the Veterinary Staff of the Department, in dealing with the disease at the different centres where it appeared, and in inspecting live stock at the Irish ports, were of an onerous character. It is highly creditable to record that not a single case of Foot and Mouth Disease was allowed to be shipped from any of the Irish ports, nor was any of the kind brought forward for shipment, although other abnormal conditions of the mouths of cattle were discovered by the Inspectors. The cattle shipped from the first infected place discovered near Swords at the beginning of the outbreak were not stated to have exhibited symptoms of the disease.

The fairs and markets of live stock, as well as the transit of animals generally on the railways, received special attention from the Transit Inspectors of the Department throughout the year.

FAIRS AND MARKETS  
AND MOVEMENT  
OF ANIMALS  
BY RAILWAY.

The following table shows the numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine conveyed over the Irish railways during 1911 and 1912.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE CONVEYED OVER RAILWAYS IN IRELAND IN 1911 AND 1912.

YEAR.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Total.
1911 .. .. .	116,836	1,384,593	1,137,944	1,143,480	3,782,853
1912 .. .. .	122,877	1,250,096	1,192,711	1,291,198	3,856,882
Increase, 1912..	6,041	-	54,767	147,718	114,525
* Decrease, 1912..	-	94,497	-	-	-

The decrease in the number of cattle carried over the railways may be attributed to the restrictions on movement of animals during the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak. This reduction would probably have been greater were it not for the railing of cattle for local killing, arising from the stimulus which the cross-

Channel dead meat trade received as a result of the difficulties of shipping live beasts. This stimulus more largely affected local killings of sheep and swine, and the increase in the numbers of these animals as conveyed by the railways may be accounted for in this way, but in addition, a large quantity of live stock remained in the country towards the fall of the year, which in ordinary circumstances would have been disposed of earlier, and notwithstanding the low prices obtainable in the latter months of 1912, owners of live stock were obliged to sell their animals, there being no longer sufficient feeding on the farms to support them.

With the exception of comparatively small transactions, the store cattle trade showed very little activity between the months of June and October. This was due mainly to the prohibition of the shipment of store stock to Great Britain, and the fact that owing to the districts in Ireland being scheduled on account of Foot and Mouth Disease, fat stock had not, in many instances, been moved off the farms to make way for store cattle.

#### HORSES, ASSES, AND MULES.

During the year Ireland remained free from Glanders. In a number of instances horses suspected of the disease were reported to the authorities, and each such case was investigated with, however, negative results.

##### GLANDERS.

#### PARASITIC MANGE.

Year,	No. of Outbreaks.	No. of Animals Attacked.
1909,	77	110
1910,	62	82
1911,	64	80
1912,	69	121

With the adoption of proper care and treatment on the part of owners of horses, there is no reason why this disease should not be eradicated. It is true that many horse-owners are careful in this respect, but there is always the danger of even their animals becoming affected with this malady, owing to the neglect of other persons who own or are in charge of horses.

#### CATTLE.

With the exception of the Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak (already referred to), and two cases of Anthrax, there has been no instance of any scheduled disease occurring among cattle in this country throughout the year 1912. As is so frequently the case with Anthrax, it was not possible to trace the origin of either of the outbreaks of the disease recorded during the year, but neither of them were calculated to cause alarm.

##### ANTHRAX.

## SHEEP.

As compared with 1911, there has been an increase in the number of outbreaks of Sheep Scab, and of sheep attacked with the disease. The mountainous districts of Ireland appear to be largely accountable for the continuance of Sheep Scab in this country. Sheep belonging to various owners graze in common on many of the mountains, and the difficulties of collecting them for any purpose are considerable. These sheep, as a rule, are seldom examined during the season by their owners, and should Sheep Scab appear among any of them, the opportunities for it to extend amongst the different lots are very favourable.

The very trifling penalties so often inflicted by local magistrates when legal proceedings are instituted against owners of sheep for failure to report the existence of Scab amongst their flocks are calculated to encourage such persons to conceal the disease from the authorities rather than submit to any inconvenience which might arise from the restrictions consequent on reporting the disease.

Considerable progress is being made in different parts of the country by local authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts towards providing permanent dipping tanks, where the sheep of different owners in these localities may be dipped under supervision. On the other hand, some local authorities are apathetic in the matter, and seemingly fail to realise their responsibilities under the Sheep Dipping Order. The Department are, however, considering the adoption of more stringent measures in connection with this matter.

There has been an increase in the number of swine found to be affected with Swine Fever during the period under review, as compared with the year 1911. The disease was more prevalent in the district about Dublin, and the majority of the swine concerned passed through the Dublin Swine Market. For a considerable time past the Department have been urging on the Corporation of Dublin the necessity for providing better facilities for the cleansing and disinfection of this market, and it is satisfactory to note that the place is now being entirely reconstructed in such a way as to secure greatly improved sanitary conditions.

A considerable amount of material has been forwarded by local Veterinary Practitioners and others for examination in the Diagnosis Laboratory attached to this Branch of the Department. Quantities of anti-abortion vaccine have been prepared, and, under the supervision of the Department's Veterinary Inspectors, herds infected with Contagious Abortion

have been inoculated with this material, with highly satisfactory results. Other investigations into diseases of animals are being made, but the laboratory is entirely too small to deal with the number of problems affecting the health of live stock in this country, which from time to time are being brought under the notice of the Veterinary Branch, and the question of the provision of a new laboratory is under consideration.

The cleansing and disinfection of railway pens and vehicles used in connection with the carriage of live stock on the railways have been well carried out during the year. The railway companies have, in this respect, evinced a desire to do everything practicable to prevent the spread of disease generally, and have in this manner assisted the Department in eradicating the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease. The cattle inspection yards and cattle carrying vessels have also been well cleansed and disinfected.

The Veterinary Staff at the ports has been especially busy during the year, and has been augmented owing to increased duties under the Exportation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1912, which came into operation on the 7th October. The "mouthing" of live stock, as an extra precaution during inspection before shipment, has also added considerably to the work of the Veterinary Inspectors.

In 1912 the Inspectors issued 44,920 Certificates of Health in respect to 555,321 cattle, 618,976 sheep, 265,241 swine, and 608 goats, exported to Great Britain and the Isle of Man. All of these animals, at time of inspection, were regarded as free from disease, and were considered to be capable of undergoing the voyages without unnecessary suffering.

Sheep Scab was found to exist in the case of nine lots of sheep presented for shipment.

The following table indicates the extent to which shippers of live stock have availed of the privilege of having their animals inspected by aid of electric light up to a prescribed hour after daylight.

ANIMALS INSPECTED BY AID OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE PORTS.

YEAR.				Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Total.
1911	..	..	..	171,450	52,507	78,872	113	302,942
1912	..	..	..	75,610	29,032	27,715	45	132,402
Increase, 1912..				-	-	-	-	-
Decrease, 1912..				95,840	23,475	51,157	68	170,540

The comparative table appended shows the number of animals exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the years 1911 and 1912, together with the number killed or injured within like periods during the transit by sea.

RETURN, SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE EXPORTED FROM IRELAND TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE NUMBER OF THESE ANIMALS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN COURSE OF TRANSIT BY SEA DURING THE YEARS 1911-12.

YEAR.	CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		TOTAL.	
	Exported.	Killed or Injured	Exported.	Killed or Injured	Exported.	Killed or Injured	Exported.	Killed or Injured
1911 .. ..	694,828	490	654,197	126	342,340	315	1,691,365	931
1912 .. ..	555,099	661	618,659	414	263,241	383	1,438,999	1,460
Increase, 1912	-	171	-	288	-	70	-	529
Decrease, 1912	139,729	-	35,538	-	77,099	-	232,366	-

D. S. PRENTICE.

## APPENDICES.

## 1.—LIST OF ORDERS.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

Date.	Title or Subject of Order.
1895.	
19th April,	... The Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Order of 1895.
1899.	
24th February,	... The Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Orders Amendment Order of 1899.
2nd March,	... The Officers of Local Authorities (Ireland) Order of 1899.
1900.	
16th October,	... The Cattle Plague (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Pleuro-Pneumonia (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Sheep-Pox (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Swine-Fever (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Rabies (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Anthrax (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Glanders or Parcy (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Parasitic Mange (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Importation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Exportation of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1900.
16th "	... The Dublin Public Sales and Lairs Order of 1900.
1901.	
3rd April,	... The Water Supply on Railways (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th November,	... The Foreign Animals (Ireland) Order of 1901.
30th December,	... The Swine Fever (Ireland) Order of 1901.
1902.	
20th May,	... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902.
1903.	
22nd December,	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903.
1904	
1st March,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904.
2nd May,	... Eplazotic Lymphangitis (Ireland) Order of 1904.
29th November,	... Animals (Transit and General) (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, No. II.
30th "	... The Dublin Swine Fever Order of 1903 Amendment Order.
1905	
28th March,	... The Sheep-Scab (Ireland) Order of 1905.
1906.	
16th November,	... Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1906.

LIST OF ORDERS in force on the 31st DECEMBER, 1912—continued.

Date. Title or Subject of Order.

1907.

- 28th January, ... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907.  
 4th February, ... County Down (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.  
 4th " ... " Tyrone " " "  
 4th " ... " Dublin " " "  
 8th " ... " Fermanagh " " "  
 8th " ... " Wexford " " "  
 19th March, ... " Londonderry " " "  
 27th " ... County Borough of Dublin (Control of Dogs) Order of 1907.  
 10th April, ... County Armagh (Control of Dogs) Order, 1907.  
 6th May, ... " Antrim " " "  
 27th September, ... " Kerry " " "  
 6th December, ... " Limerick " " "  
 17th " ... Importation of Horses, Asses, and Mules (Ireland) Order of 1907, No. II.

1909.

- 26th May, ... Importation of Dogs (Ireland) Order of 1902 Amendment Order.  
 21st December, ... Conveyance of Horses (Ireland) Order of 1909.

1910.

- 27th January, ... The Bovine Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1910.  
 23rd May, ... The Animals (Notification of Diseases) (Ireland) Order of 1910.  
 12th September, ... The Portal Inspection (Ireland) Order of 1910.

1911.

- 20th February, ... The Carragh Sheep Order of 1911.  
 27th June, ... County Kildare (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.  
 25th August, ... County Cavan (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.  
 22nd December, ... County Westmeath (Control of Dogs) Order of 1911.

1912.

- 22nd March, ... Sheep-Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912.  
 29th " ... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) Order of 1912.  
 26th April, ... County Louth (Control of Dogs) Order of 1912.  
 27th June, ... Hay and Straw (Movement from Great Britain to Ireland) Order of 1912.  
 30th August, ... Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Movement of Persons) Order of 1912.  
 4th October, ... Exportation of Animals (Ireland) Order of 1912.  
 " " ... The Importation (Sheep from Scotland) Order of 1912.  
 6th December, ... Foreign Hay and Straw (Ireland) (Amendment) Order of 1912.  
 31st " ... The Importation (Sheep from Scotland) Order of 1912 (No. 2.)

NOTE.—The above list does not include a number of local Orders in relation to Foot-and-Mouth Disease that had been continued in operation for some time after 31st December, 1912, though the outbreaks in connection with which they were made had previously ceased.

## 2.—CIRCULARS.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, &c. (VETERINARY BRANCH),  
DUBLIN, 4th April, 1912.

No. 1234/12.

SIR,

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to transmit herewith, for the information of your Local Authority, copies of an Order made by the Department, on 22nd ultimo, under the Diseases of Animals Acts, entitled the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912, together with a copy of a Memorandum indicating in what respects this Order differs from the Orders of 1911, which it replaces.

A Notice drawing attention to the provisions of the Order is also enclosed, and the Department will, as before, forward, in due course, a supply of such Notice for posting throughout the District of your Local Authority. Copies will at the same time be sent to the Police, to be displayed at the various Barracks.

A revised list of approved dips suitable for use under the Order is now in preparation, and copies thereof, when available, will be sent to your Local Authority.

The Department will further arrange, as in recent years, for the distribution to sheep owners of envelopes (specimens enclosed), containing Forms required for use under the Order; but, with a view of meeting the possibility of this supply proving insufficient, the Local Authority should provide, on their part, for the printing and distribution to the Police Stations in their District of a moderate additional stock of the B (i.), B (ii.), C (i.), and C (ii.) Forms. The Police will continue to give assistance on the same lines as previously, in relation to the carrying out of the Order.

In conclusion, it is suggested that one of the accompanying further copies of the Circular, No. 4507/07, of 12th September, 1907, on the subject of precautions against the pollution by dip of streams, etc., containing fish, should be sent to each Inspector of the Local Authority who may have to do with the working of the Order.—I am, etc.,

T. P. GILL, *Secretary.*

The Clerk of each Local Authority.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, &c. (VETERINARY BRANCH), DUBLIN.

### *Memorandum.*

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland desire to draw attention to the attached Order, entitled the Sheep Dipping (Ireland) Order of 1912, which revokes and re-enacts, with certain modifications, the previously existing Orders relating to sheep dipping in Ireland.



The changes which this Order effects, as compared with the Orders which it replaces, are as follows :—

(i.) *Article 2.*—The limits of the Dipping Periods are altered, except as regards the date of termination of the Autumn Period. The Summer Period is now fixed as extending from 1st June to 31st July, inclusive, and the Autumn Period from 1st August to 15th November, inclusive.

(ii.) *Article 6.*—The times in the two Periods during which sheep exposed for sale must be accompanied by a Declaration as to dipping will now be :—

In the Summer Period, from 1st July to 31st July, inclusive.

In the Autumn Period, from 1st September to 15th November, inclusive.

This Article contains also a new provision (Sub-Article (2) (b.) in conjunction with the new Form B. (iii.) in the First Schedule), prescribing certain special conditions under which Summer-dipped sheep can be exposed for sale subsequently to 31st August in the Autumn Period, before being Autumn-dipped.

(iii.) *Article 9.*—Declarations by occupiers of farms or holdings on which sheep are kept can now be made and sent to the Police either as soon in each Period as the sheep have been dipped or at any later time up to the expiration of one calendar month from the close of such Period. The owner or occupier is, moreover, excused altogether from furnishing a Declaration under the Article if the sheep have been dipped in the presence of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority.

(iv.) *Article 10.*—Inspectors certifying as to the dipping of sheep will now be required, where the owner or person in charge declares to the Inspector that the sheep dipped comprise all the sheep in the possession of such owner at the time of such dipping, to give a further certificate to that effect; and the Form D. in the First Schedule has been modified accordingly.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

### HAY AND STRAW USED FOR PACKING.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction desire to call attention to the possible risk of Foot-and-Mouth Disease being spread by means of hay and straw used for the packing of foreign imported goods.

This question was considered by the Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries to inquire into Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Great Britain. In their recently issued Report the Committee points out that numerous imported articles are packed in hay or straw, and that a large proportion of this packing ultimately reaches the farm as manure. The Committee consider that this packing constitutes a source of danger, but in view of the serious dislocation of general trade which the prohibition of its use would entail, they are not prepared, unless

there is further evidence, to advise such a course. The Committee, however, recommend that persons using such hay and straw should be warned of the element of danger which it contains, and of the risk of allowing it to come in contact with any animals; they also advise that where possible it should be burned.

The Department hope that, with a view to minimising the risk referred to, manufacturers and traders, and all who receive hay and straw used for the packing of foreign imported goods, will take the necessary steps to prevent this packing material being sent to farms or other places where it can come into contact with live stock, and will make arrangements for the burning of such material.

T. P. GILL, *Secretary*.

Department of Agriculture, &c..

Dublin, October, 1912.

## 3.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—EXPENDITURE in connection with FOOT-AND-MOUTH, SWINE FEVER, and RABIES during the year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1912.

	Compen- sation.	Salaries.	Travelling.	Miscellane- ous and Incidental Expenses.	Gross Expendi- ture.	Deduct Amount received by Sale of Carcases.	Net Expendi- ture.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Foot - and - Mouth.	20,008 13 0	3,575 8 0	5,100 9 5	4,869 17 5	41,563 7 10	7,316 16 10	34,246 11 0
Swine Fever	4,671 12 3	6,690 2 0	3,128 2 9	920 9 3	14,419 6 3	1,190 16 5	13,219 9 10
Rabies ..	-	-	-	0 9 8	0 9 8	-	0 9 8
Total ..	24,680 5 3	10,274 10 0	7,237 12 2	5,790 16 4	55,983 3 9	8,516 13 3	47,466 10 6

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURE of Local Authorities (County Councils) under the Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders passed thereunder, and Amounts recouped to Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year 1912.

DISTRICTS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES.			Amounts repaid to the Local Authorities from the General Cattle Diseases Fund during the year ended 31st December 1912 (a).
	Salaries and Allowances of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure including Compensation. (See foot notes.)	
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.				
County Borough of Dublin ..	£ s. d. 518 3 0	£ s. d. 27 12 5	£ s. d. 545 15 5	£ s. d. 244 13 10
County Carlow .. ..	152 4 0	5 10 0	157 14 0	76 2 0
"  Dublin .. ..	846 7 0	56 6 9	902 13 9	439 8 7
"  Kildare .. ..	318 11 4	72 10 6	391 1 10	174 3 11
"  Kilkenny .. ..	398 12 6	—	398 12 6	292 7 3
King's County .. ..	188 12 0	5 9 0	194 1 0	94 6 0
County Longford .. ..	229 1 0	48 8 10	277 9 10	96 15 0
"  Louth .. ..	156 11 8	80 8 4	237 0 0	177 15 10
"  Meath .. ..	267 0 0	3 9 0	270 9 0	71 7 0
Queen's County .. ..	84 1 6	7 10 0	91 11 6	84 1 6
County Westmeath .. ..	227 3 0	192 18 8	420 1 8	147 7 7
"  Wexford .. ..	407 18 8	12 13 6	420 12 2	403 8 9
"  Wicklow .. ..	294 16 8	9 18 8	304 15 4	154 6 6
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.				
County Borough of Cork ..	260 6 0	26 17 4	227 3 4	216 16 8
"  "  Limerick ..	52 0 0	—	52 0 0	41 3 4
"  "  Waterford ..	30 16 10	—	30 16 10	15 8 5
"  Clare .. ..	305 7 7	—	305 7 7	169 5 6
"  Cork .. ..	1,303 4 0	94 12 0	1,397 16 0	700 17 6
"  Kerry .. ..	679 19 0	76 13 9	756 12 9	328 17 4
"  Limerick .. ..	691 7 6	2 2 0	693 9 6	648 5 4
"  Tipperary (N. Riding) ..	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—
"  Tipperary (S. Riding) ..	400 12 1	63 5 2	463 17 3	220 3 6
"  Waterford .. ..	487 1 10	353 19 4	841 1 2	342 8 8
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.				
County Borough of Belfast ..	361 18 10	13 4 3	315 3 1	164 8 11
"  "  Londonderry ..	50 0 0	1 1 8	51 1 8	25 0 0
"  Antrim .. ..	177 5 0	89 6 7	266 11 7	65 2 10
"  Armagh .. ..	140 10 0	17 12 9	158 2 9	82 4 0
"  Cavan .. ..	367 10 11	41 11 4	409 2 3	248 13 3
"  Donegal .. ..	719 10 0	161 8 2	880 18 2	396 16 0
"  Down .. ..	437 16 0	54 4 0	492 0 0	267 8 8
"  Fermanagh .. ..	118 8 0	2 13 3	121 1 3	99 13 1
"  Londonderry .. ..	397 14 4	94 12 1	492 6 5	208 14 11
"  Monaghan .. ..	384 0 0	3 0 0	387 0 0	228 4 5
"  Tyrone .. ..	406 10 1	177 2 10	582 12 11	227 1 2
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				
County Galway .. ..	1,158 10 9	23 13 6	1,182 4 3	491 5 0
"  Leitrim .. ..	176 3 10	21 12 0	197 15 10	98 11 11
"  Mayo .. ..	444 0 0	3 15 6	447 15 6	113 1 5
"  Roscommon .. ..	325 0 0	17 0 0	342 0 0	86 5 0
"  Sligo .. ..	196 9 1	55 14 9	252 3 10	121 7 8
Total .. ..	£ 14,159 4 0	1,917 17 11	16,068 1 11	7,973 8 9

(a) The amounts entered in this column include sums repaid to the Local Authorities in 1912 in respect of expenditure incurred by them in preceding years.

## NUMBER OF ANIMALS IN IRELAND.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &amp;c., in Ireland in each year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

Years.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses and Mules.	Asses.
1902 ..	4,782,221	4,315,865	1,327,619	308,054	609,162	242,402
1903 ..	4,684,112	3,944,604	1,363,516	299,129	625,541	243,241
1904 ..	4,676,718	3,827,919	1,316,126	290,222	634,951	244,145
1905 ..	4,645,215	3,768,352	1,164,316	284,069	638,678	244,606
1906 ..	4,638,924	3,714,832	1,244,193	267,342	635,380	247,609
1907 ..	4,676,493	3,816,099	1,317,008	247,347	625,935	233,540
1908 ..	4,782,453	4,126,100	1,217,840	246,286	634,880	241,138
1909 ..	4,699,564	4,133,358	1,149,179	252,041	629,064	243,066
1910 ..	4,688,886	3,979,540	1,200,005	242,614	644,704	240,677
1911 ..	4,711,720	3,907,436	1,415,119	258,474	648,071	246,323
1912 ..	4,848,496	3,828,820	1,323,007	252,782	648,443	243,437

TABLE 4.—NUMBER of Dogs Licensed in Ireland in each year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

(From information supplied by the Registrar of Petty Sessions Clerks.)

Years.	Dogs.	Years.	Dogs.
1902. .. ..	432,000	1908 .. ..	480,720
1903. .. ..	448,750	1909 .. ..	494,260
1904. .. ..	455,840	1910 .. ..	503,470
1905. .. ..	466,190	1911 .. ..	521,860
1906. .. ..	478,100	1912 .. ..	522,920
1907. .. ..	483,690		

TABLE 5.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in Ireland with the Number of Swine which died Diseased, Number of Swine slaughtered Diseased, and Number of Swine slaughtered as Exposed to Infection, in each Year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

Year.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine, or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
1902 ..	295	589	724	2,438	203
1903 ..	310	255	824	3,507	292
1904 ..	351	361	630	3,429	401
1905 ..	137	54	294	1,149	258
1906 ..	95	120	317	793	401
1907 ..	163	213	745	2,043	594
1908 ..	136	195	615	3,004	848
1909 ..	87	100	273	1,202	587
1910 ..	106	112	402	1,846	675
1911 ..	178	187	538	2,032	1,027
1912 ..	215	299	1,123	600	824

TABLE 6.—NUMBER of Confirmed Outbreaks of SWINE FEVER in the Administrative Counties of Ireland during the year 1912, with the Number of Swine reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Diseased Swine which died.	Swine slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Swine slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Swine or otherwise exposed to infection.	Swine slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Swine Fever.
ULSTER .. .. .	10	19	25	12	32
MUNSTER .. .. .	29	47	98	92	123
LEINSTER .. .. .	170	223	961	494	639
CONNAUGHT .. .. .	6	10	13	5	19
Total for Ireland . . .	215	299	1,123	603	824
Districts of Local Authorities.					
ULSTER:					
County Borough of Belfast ..	7	6	9	8	41
" Cavan .. .. .	3	13	16	4	2
" Fermanagh .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1
" Londonderry .. .. .	-	-	-	-	2
" Monaghan .. .. .	-	-	-	-	6
MUNSTER:					
County Borough of Limerick ..	5	7	34	8	8
" Clare .. .. .	-	-	-	-	2
" Cork .. .. .	7	8	23	35	34
" Kerry .. .. .	9	24	21	15	48
" Limerick .. .. .	7	7	20	34	29
" Tipperary, S.R. . . .	1	1	-	-	2
LEINSTER:					
County Borough of Dublin ..	99	123	739	360	413
" Carlow .. .. .	4	14	14	8	19
" Dublin .. .. .	39	36	107	43	84
" Kildare .. .. .	5	4	10	10	6
" King's County .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1
County Louth .. .. .	3	2	15	-	-
" Meath .. .. .	3	4	12	10	8
Queen's County .. .. .	-	-	-	-	2
County Westmeath .. .. .	1	2	3	-	1
" Wexford .. .. .	27	30	97	26	74
" Wicklow .. .. .	7	8	9	37	22
CONNAUGHT:					
County Galway .. .. .	1	-	1	-	18
" Roscommon .. .. .	5	10	12	5	1
Total .. .. .	215	299	1,123	603	824

## ANTHRAX.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which ANTHRAX was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.				Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.
			Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Re-covered.	
1902 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903 .. ..	4	4	11	—	11	—	—
1904 .. ..	4	4	7	1	6	—	—
1905 .. ..	4	4	7	—	7	—	—
1906 .. ..	4	4	8	—	8	—	—
1907 .. ..	3	3	5	—	5	—	—
1908 .. ..	5	8	11	—	11	—	—
1909 .. ..	7	9	9	—	9	—	—
1910 .. ..	6	6	12	—	12	—	—
1911 .. ..	8	10	17	2	15	—	30
1912 .. ..	2	2	2	—	2	—	—

TABLE 8.—NUMBER of Outbreaks of ANTHRAX in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities to have occurred during the year 1912, with the Number of Animals reported to have died or to have been slaughtered.

PROVINCES.	Outbreaks.	Diseased Cattle which died.	Animals slaughtered and found after slaughter to have been diseased.	Animals slaughtered as having been in contact with diseased Animals or otherwise exposed to infection.	Animals slaughtered as suspected, but found free from Anthrax.
ULSTER .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
MUNSTER .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER .. ..	2	2	—	—	—
CONNAUGHT .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total for Ireland ..	2	2	—	—	—
Districts of Local Authorities.					
LEINSTER:					
County Borough of Dublin ..	1	1	—	—	—
„ Kildare .. ..	1	1	—	—	—
Total .. ..	2	2	—	—	—

## EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS.

TABLE 9.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 20th May, 1904 (when Epizootic Lymphangitis was declared a Contagious Disease for the purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts), to the year 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Diseased Animals.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1904 (from 20th May)	1	1	1	—	—
1905 .. ..	3	25	25	—	10
1906 .. ..	1	1	1	—	4
1907 to 1912 ..	—	—	—	—	—

## GLANDERS.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which GLANDERS was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	DISEASED ANIMALS.						Animals slaughtered as having been in contact or otherwise exposed to infection.	Horses slaughtered as suspected.
			Remaining diseased from the previous year.	Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	Recovered.	Remaining diseased at the end of each year.		
1902 ..	10	10	—	43	38	5	—	—	—	1
1903 ..	4	5	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	12
1904 ..	7	11	—	34	31	3	—	—	—	—
1905 ..	11	30	—	106	101*	5	—	—	11	—
1906 ..	5	8	—	116	15	1	—	—	3	—
1907 ..	3	7	—	12	11	1	—	—	1	—
1908 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910 ..	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	7
1911 ..	2	2	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	1
1912 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* 99 Horses and 2 Mules.

† 28 Horses and 1 Ass.



## PARASITIC MANGE.

TABLE 11.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which PARASITIC MANGE was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Animals attacked, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Animals attacked in each year.
1902 .. .. .	27	161	221
1903 .. .. .	30	185	295
1904 .. .. .	28	162	252
1905 .. .. .	33	169	322
1906 .. .. .	23	85	130
1907 .. .. .	23	77	94
1908 .. .. .	17	42	59
1909 .. .. .	19	77	110
1910 .. .. .	19	62	82
1911 .. .. .	18	64	80
1912 .. .. .	21	69	121

TABLE 12.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of PARASITIC MANGE in the Administrative Counties of Ireland, which were reported to have occurred during the year 1912, with the Number of Animals reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Animals attacked.
ULSTER .. .. .	12	13
MUNSTER .. .. .	8	13
LEINSTER .. .. .	41	82
CONNAUGHT .. .. .	8	13
Total for Ireland .. .. .	69	121
Districts of Local Authorities.		
ULSTER:		
County Borough of Belfast .. .. .	3	3
Borough of Londonderry .. .. .	1	1
County Antrim .. .. .	2	3
County Cavan .. .. .	1	1
County Donegal .. .. .	1	1
County Down .. .. .	2	3
County Londonderry .. .. .	1	1
County Tyrone .. .. .	1	1
MUNSTER:		
County Borough of Cork .. .. .	2	3
County Clare .. .. .	1	1
County Cork .. .. .	2	6
County Kerry .. .. .	1	1
County Tipperary N.E. .. .. .	1	1
County Tipperary S.E. .. .. .	1	1
LEINSTER:		
County Borough of Dublin .. .. .	33	50
County Dublin .. .. .	7	20
County Wicklow .. .. .	1	3
CONNAUGHT:		
County Galway .. .. .	1	2
County Leitrim .. .. .	1	4
County Mayo .. .. .	4	5
County Sligo .. .. .	2	2
Total .. .. .	69	121

## RABIES.

TABLE 13.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which RABIES was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Animals attacked, and particulars relating thereto, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	DECEASED ANIMALS.			Animals destroyed as suspected, or as having been exposed to infection.
		Attacked in each year.	Killed.	Died.	
1902. ..	—	—	—	—	—
1903. ..	2	2	2	—	—
1904-1909 ..	—	—	—	—	—
1910. ..	—	—	—	—	1
1911. ..	—	—	—	—	—
1912. ..	—	—	—	—	—

## SHEEP SCAB.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER of Administrative Counties in Ireland in which SHEEP SCAB was reported by the Inspectors of the Local Authorities, with the Number of Outbreaks reported and the Number of Sheep attacked, from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEARS.	Number of Administrative Counties.	Outbreaks.	Sheep attacked in each year.
1902. .. ..	35	613	7,818
1903. .. ..	32	655	8,306
1904. .. ..	35	486	6,433
1905. .. ..	31	339	4,253
1906. .. ..	29	256	3,513
1907. .. ..	33	333	5,198
1908. .. ..	34	384	6,182
1909. .. ..	34	445	7,129
1910. .. ..	35	403	6,075
1911. .. ..	33	345	4,233
1912. .. ..	34	396	5,568

TABLE 15.—RETURN of the Number of Outbreaks of SHEEP SCAB in the Administrative Counties of Ireland which were reported to have occurred during the year 1912, with the Number of Sheep reported to have been attacked by the Disease.

PROVINCES.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Sheep attacked.	Districts of Local Authorities.	Number of Outbreaks.	Number of Sheep attacked.
ULSTER .. .. .	108	739	LEINSTER :		
MUNSTER .. .. .	75	1,264	County Borough of Dublin ..		
LEINSTER .. .. .	166	2,843	.. Carlow ..	10	132
CONNAUGHT .. ..	38	722	.. Dublin ..	23	618
Total for Ireland ..	386	5,568	.. Kildare ..	16	273
Districts of Local Authorities.			.. Kilbenny ..	7	375
ULSTER :			King's County ..	6	69
County Borough of Belfast ..	4	10	County Longford ..	2	54
.. Antrim ..	9	72	.. Louth ..	8	45
.. Armagh ..	1	10	.. Meath ..	36	400
.. Cavan ..	2	83	Queen's County ..	6	56
.. Donegal ..	13	63	County Westmeath ..	14	403
.. Down ..	62	401	.. Wexford ..	17	152
.. Fermanagh ..	1	1	.. Wicklow ..	13	155
.. Londonderry ..	13	90	CONNAUGHT :		
.. Monaghan ..	1	2	County Galway ..		
.. Tyrone ..	2	7	.. Leitrim ..	1	1
MUNSTER :			.. Mayo ..	4	102
County Borough of Cork ..	1	1	.. Roscommon ..	14	271
.. Cork ..	29	643	.. Sligo ..	3	36
.. Kerry ..	8	64	Total .. ..		
.. Limerick ..	10	66		386	5,568
.. Tipperary, S.R. ..	12	147			
.. Waterford ..	15	343			

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

TABLE 16.—Counties in Ireland in which FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE existed in 1912; Number of Outbreaks confirmed, with the Number of Animals attacked, and the Number slaughtered by order of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, as diseased or exposed to infection.

PROVINCES.	Out- breaks Con- firmed.	No. of Animals attacked.			No. of Animals Slaughtered as Diseased or as having been Exposed to Infection.			
		Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Cattle	Sheep	Swine	Goats
ULSTER, ..	5	13	—	—	66	—	31	6
MUNSTER, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEINSTER, ..	63	353	1	15	1,859	1,533	69	25
CONNAUGHT, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ..	68	366	1	15	1,925	1,533	100	31
Districts of Local Authorities.								
ULSTER :								
Fermanagh, ..	5	13	—	—	66	—	31	6
LEINSTER :								
Dublin, ..	17	208	1	—	1,000	881	26	15
Kildare, ..	3	24	—	14	162	133	22	—
Louth, ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Meath, ..	3	6	—	—	249	200	—	1
Westmeath, ..	37	112	—	1	427	315	19	9
Wicklow, ..	2	2	—	—	13	4	2	—
	68	366	1	15	1,925	1,533	100	31

NOTE.—Three animals, in addition to those specified in the above Table, were slaughtered under the general powers in relation to the disease and were found healthy, viz. :—

- 1 in the County Borough of Dublin.
- 1 in County Roscommon.
- 1 in County Waterford.

## ANIMALS EXPORTED FROM IRELAND.

TABLE 17.—NUMBER OF ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during each of the years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Breeds.			Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
		Ordinary.	Milch Cows.	Springers.			
1902 ..	306,892		555,554		10,634	83,161	950,241
1903 ..	246,887		585,596		5,724	87,828	697,645
1904 ..	232,186		470,861		6,896	65,929	775,963
1905 ..	224,943		455,667		6,395	63,316	740,131
1906 ..	240,596		473,425		5,897	85,486	775,974
1907 ..	292,104		492,790		6,221	50,858	841,973
1908 ..	258,695	458,994	41,711	27,381	9,739	64,859	891,670
1909 ..	265,952	437,745	41,573	25,184	13,377	52,783	837,426
1910 ..	259,445	468,478	45,094	29,819	12,324	52,800	867,930
1911 ..	269,527	325,583	42,755	21,793	8,789	25,471	594,828
1912 ..	336,713	107,942	16,793	9,181	8,697	15,797	555,099

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers for the years 1902 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.

YEAR.	SHEEP.				SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.
1902 ..	599,319		456,483	1,055,802	603,166	34,864	637,972
1903 ..	444,762		380,917	825,679	541,001	28,319	569,320
1904 ..	372,159		367,107	739,266	478,922	26,158	505,080
1905 ..	350,953		349,673	700,626	362,791	1,032	363,823
1906 ..	293,174		264,239	557,413	409,540	19,929	429,469
1907 ..	317,039		343,376	660,415	448,578	33,329	481,907
1908 ..	367,078		354,608	721,684	371,537	15,959	387,476
1909 ..	407,416	23,423	440,019	870,858	316,391	10,257	327,138
1910 ..	329,147	18,637	381,557	729,341	301,576	22,479	324,055
1911 ..	296,811	9,518	348,073	654,197	323,574	18,760	342,340
1912 ..	324,815	3,213	299,631	618,659	253,165	12,076	265,241

Separate figures for Store Sheep for the years 1902 to 1906, inclusive, are not available.

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	TOTAL ANIMALS.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1902 ..	1,448	222	11,143	13,896	25,260	122	1,785	2,681,630
1903 ..	1,519	255	12,867	14,587	27,719	14	968	2,323,464
1904 ..	2,009	235	12,900	14,356	27,590	13	1,221	2,047,452
1905 ..	2,291	262	14,192	16,339	30,723	10	1,723	1,843,327
1906 ..	2,417	257	15,316	18,243	33,816	11	1,637	1,900,098
1907 ..	2,987	199	15,164	17,890	33,253	23	1,595	2,021,394
1908 ..	2,676	249	13,049	15,355	28,653	31	1,471	2,004,001
1909 ..	3,319	234	13,728	15,273	29,235	9	1,655	2,069,639
1910 ..	1,894	277	15,580	15,945	31,802	18	2,049	1,957,082
1911 ..	1,889	228	15,283	16,067	31,578	22	2,153	1,737,907
1912 ..	698	287	17,610	17,414	36,711	39	2,027	1,476,373

TABLE 18.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain  
Embarkation

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Spring-ers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ballina .. ..	980	145	—	—	500	—	1,625
Belfast .. ..	49,592	42,097	2,992	4,206	158	1,610	101,255
Coleraine .. ..	91	456	2	1	15	2	567
Cork .. ..	26,345	16,037	1,013	1,534	3,153	3,716	51,698
Drogheda .. ..	15,057	946	451	7	—	5	16,466
Dublin .. ..	141,379	51,405	11,108	766	945	3,469	209,332
Dundalk .. ..	8,609	2,604	118	147	—	—	11,469
Dundrum (Down) ..	—	143	16	8	—	—	167
Greensboro .. ..	3,992	1,987	548	688	—	—	7,216
Larne .. ..	604	13,073	28	7	9	59	13,810
Lisacreek .. ..	1,377	371	—	—	1,357	91	3,396
Londonderry .. ..	22,364	20,583	363	1,549	278	6,519	51,656
Milford .. ..	50	116	—	—	5	—	171
Mulroy .. ..	84	199	—	—	—	—	283
Newry .. ..	4,112	1,159	39	17	—	—	5,318
Portrush .. ..	30	344	2	—	5	—	381
Rosslare .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo .. ..	2,718	498	1	1	1,437	66	4,721
Warrenpoint .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford .. ..	54,289	14,360	43	215	345	195	69,447
Westport .. ..	2,033	52	2	13	490	1	2,591
Wexford .. ..	2,716	776	13	22	—	3	3,530
Total .. ..	336,713	167,942	16,799	9,181	8,697	15,767	555,099

TABLE 19.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain  
Debarcation in

BRITISH PORTS.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Spring-ers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Ardrossan .. ..	2,391	4,330	1,549	1,671	41	244	10,226
Ayr .. ..	2,141	22,370	563	1,112	7	1,339	27,532
Barrow .. ..	326	5,430	73	128	—	—	5,967
Bristol .. ..	3,647	2,318	211	325	2	135	6,638
Cardiff .. ..	698	377	57	130	—	23	1,195
Dundee .. ..	—	2,204	—	—	—	—	2,204
Falmouth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishguard .. ..	10,131	14,870	577	1,017	13	901	27,509
Fleetwood .. ..	5,589	2,787	507	536	5	—	9,424
Glasgow .. ..	64,207	31,035	1,057	1,440	7,577	10,064	115,380
Greenock .. ..	10	4,554	2	37	52	—	4,655
Heysham .. ..	1,971	18,039	1,741	865	79	109	22,904
Holyhead .. ..	30,931	20,043	1,363	762	40	33	53,172
Liverpool .. ..	185,873	23,020	8,758	1,138	811	1,412	221,012
London .. ..	6,647	—	—	—	—	1,491	8,048
Manchester .. ..	19,382	2,083	172	3	61	—	21,701
Newhaven .. ..	—	32	—	—	—	—	32
Plymouth .. ..	321	12	2	—	—	1	336
Portsmouth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preston .. ..	366	78	110	1	—	—	555
Silloth .. ..	1,489	2,426	5	—	—	—	3,920
Southampton .. ..	79	29	8	1	—	16	133
Stranraer .. ..	604	11,762	28	7	9	89	12,499
Whitehaven .. ..	—	143	16	8	—	—	167
Total .. ..	336,713	167,942	16,799	9,181	8,697	15,767	555,099

during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of in Ireland.

SHEEP.				SWINE.			Goats.	IRISH PORTS.
Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.		
1,248	-	11,280	12,528	4,949	-	4,949	-	Ballina.
21,916	57	21,277	43,250	4,128	5,218	9,346	141	Belfast.
98	7	602	707	97	-	97	1	Coleraine.
30,380	120	37,808	68,317	17,025	-	17,025	6	Cork.
10,965	-	14,418	25,373	2,088	525	2,613	30	Drogheda.
131,909	-	81,149	213,058	138,084	198	138,282	14	Dublin.
19,157	49	5,194	24,400	13,034	2,542	15,576	382	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Down)
1,372	-	2,263	3,635	2,142	600	2,802	19	Greenore.
-	230	-	230	108	2,768	2,876	5	Larne.
247	19	328	594	-	-	-	-	Limerick.
6,474	2,722	15,671	24,867	3,808	-	3,808	4	Londonderry.
317	-	-	317	897	-	897	-	Millford.
357	-	-	357	2,198	-	2,198	-	Mulroy.
17,942	-	7,157	25,099	6,511	-	6,511	-	Newry.
350	-	-	350	117	-	117	-	Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rosslare.
4,506	-	12,228	16,733	19,411	165	19,576	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warrenpoint
47,853	-	59,630	107,483	30,716	-	30,716	6	Waterford.
16,176	-	12,746	28,922	4,239	-	4,239	-	Westport.
13,559	-	8,880	22,439	3,613	-	3,613	-	Wexford.
324,815	3,213	290,631	618,659	253,165	12,076	265,241	608	Total.

during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Great Britain.

SHEEP.				SWINE.			Goats.	BRITISH PORTS.
Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.		
22	-	261	283	343	3,393	3,736	99	Androsan.
97	234	170	501	336	3,591	3,927	-	Ayr.
23	-	2	25	1,276	-	1,276	-	Barrow.
12,000	40	5,015	17,055	8,487	-	8,487	27	Bristol.
3,052	-	-	3,952	54	-	54	-	Cardiff.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundee.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Falmouth.
11,225	89	6,994	18,308	16,579	-	16,579	4	Fishguard.
321	53	1,056	1,430	250	11	261	14	Fleetwood.
11,430	26	13,169	24,565	21,775	1	21,776	7	Glasgow.
15	96	60	170	44	-	44	-	Greenock.
1,804	2,480	4,472	8,762	7,457	-	7,457	-	Heysham.
26,025	-	28,658	55,283	83,239	697	83,936	29	Holyhead.
245,881	190	224,362	470,373	111,519	2,199	113,718	419	Liverpool.
223	-	97	320	395	-	395	-	London.
10,691	-	5,593	16,104	905	-	905	4	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
233	-	932	1,165	283	-	283	-	Preston.
-	-	-	-	75	-	75	-	Silloth.
363	-	-	363	82	-	82	-	Southampton.
-	-	-	-	6	2,183	2,189	5	Stranraer.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whitehaven.
324,815	3,213	290,631	618,659	253,165	12,076	265,241	608	Total.

TABLE 18—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Ballina ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,102
Belfast ..	19	3,057	5,153	8,199	7	61	162,259
Coleraine ..	-	17	15	32	-	1	1,406
Cork ..	12	750	1,079	1,841	7	564	139,458
Drogheda ..	-	29	41	70	-	-	44,552
Dublin ..	210	5,328	4,669	10,277	8	307	571,278
Dundalk ..	-	694	496	1,190	1	376	58,994
Dundrum (Down) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Greenore ..	-	4,549	2,080	7,235	-	243	21,150
Larne ..	18	365	611	994	4	4	17,923
Limerick ..	-	15	41	56	-	-	4,046
Londonderry ..	2	180	238	420	-	5	80,700
Milford ..	-	-	2	2	-	-	1,387
Mulroy ..	-	2	2	4	-	-	2,842
Newry ..	-	25	24	49	1	22	37,000
Portrush ..	1	10	5	16	-	1	863
Rosslare ..	-	22	42	64	-	-	64
Sligo ..	-	10	8	18	-	-	41,048
Warrenpoint ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford ..	25	1,913	2,301	4,239	2	441	212,334
Westport ..	-	2	1	3	-	2	35,757
Wexford ..	-	2	-	2	-	-	20,584
Total ..	287	17,010	17,414	34,711	30	2,027	1,476,375

TABLE 19—continued.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarcation in Great Britain.

BRITISH PORTS.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Androsan ..	1	403	955	1,359	1	28	15,732
Ayr ..	23	226	376	625	3	25	32,613
Barrow ..	-	131	316	447	-	-	7,705
Bristol ..	1	115	190	306	-	236	32,749
Cardiff ..	-	1	-	1	-	-	5,202
Dundee ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,304
Falmouth ..	-	2	2	4	-	-	4
Fishguard ..	24	2,284	2,754	5,062	5	408	67,965
Fleetwood ..	-	1,383	1,709	3,092	-	11	14,232
Glasgow ..	7	196	1,474	2,417	4	18	164,167
Greenock ..	-	15	31	46	-	1	4,916
Heysham ..	2	645	1,107	1,844	1	11	40,879
Holyhead ..	198	8,128	5,685	13,911	3	325	206,659
Liverpool ..	12	1,688	1,658	3,358	9	816	809,705
London ..	-	8	9	17	1	1	8,782
Manchester ..	3	500	360	863	-	41	39,678
Newhaven ..	-	13	19	32	-	-	64
Plymouth ..	-	58	82	140	-	2	479
Portsmouth ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preston ..	-	9	2	11	-	10	2,024
Silloth ..	1	66	75	142	-	1	4,158
Southampton ..	5	81	88	174	2	3	757
Stranraer ..	10	318	532	860	1	-	15,554
Whitehaven ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Total ..	287	17,010	17,414	34,711	30	2,027	1,476,375



TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

## ARDROSSAN.

Irish Ports.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	10,150	275	2,427	99	1,345	1	5	14,302
Dundalk ..	-	-	1,243	-	2	-	-	1,245
Newry ..	76	8	66	-	12	-	22	184
Total ..	10,226	283	3,736	99	1,359	1	27	15,731

## AYR.

Belfast ..	26,221	271	3,240	-	491	-	21	30,224
Larne ..	1,511	250	687	-	134	3	4	2,369
Total ..	27,532	501	3,927	-	625	3	25	32,613

## BARROW.

Belfast ..	5,967	25	1,276	-	447	-	-	7,705
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## BRISTOL.

Belfast ..	1	-	-	26	-	-	-	27
Cork ..	1,733	8,466	3,259	1	92	-	45	13,596
Dublin ..	9	-	30	-	38	-	-	77
Waterford..	3,671	7,625	3,516	-	176	-	191	15,179
Wexford ..	1,224	954	1,682	-	-	-	-	3,870
Total ..	6,538	17,055	8,487	27	306	-	236	32,749

## CARDIFF.

Cork ..	1,196	3,962	54	-	1	-	-	5,202
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## DOUGLAS.

Belfast ..	198	83	-	-	103	-	-	384
Dublin ..	24	234	-	-	35	-	-	293
Total ..	222	317	-	-	138	-	-	677

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

DUNDEE.								
IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	727	-	-	-	-	-	-	727
Dublin ..	1,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,477
Total ..	2,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,204
PALMOUTH.								
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
FISHGUARD.								
Cork ..	10,697	13,913	4,723	-	1,114	5	253	30,705
Roosclare ..	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64
Waterford ..	16,812	4,395	11,856	4	3,884	-	245	37,196
Total ..	27,509	18,308	16,579	4	5,062	5	498	67,965
FLEETWOOD.								
Belfast ..	8,674	1,341	189	14	3,092	-	11	13,321
Londonderry ..	750	89	72	-	-	-	-	911
Total ..	9,424	1,430	261	14	3,092	-	11	14,232
GLASGOW.								
Ballina ..	1,468	324	988	-	-	-	-	2,780
Belfast ..	28,230	5,378	1,180	-	671	4	4	35,467
Coleraine ..	567	707	97	1	32	-	1	1,405
Cork ..	8,583	448	119	2	263	-	3	9,418
Dublin ..	33,528	3,083	3,498	-	1,080	-	3	41,192
Limerick ..	3,396	594	-	-	56	-	-	4,046
Londonderry ..	28,465	9,370	2,987	4	267	-	4	41,097
Millford ..	171	317	897	-	2	-	-	1,387
Malroy ..	283	357	2,198	-	4	-	-	2,842
Portrush ..	48	330	73	-	13	-	-	484
Sligo ..	4,414	2,447	9,652	-	7	-	-	16,520
Waterford ..	5,153	337	28	-	20	-	1	5,539
Westport ..	1,074	853	59	-	2	-	2	1,990
Total ..	115,380	24,565	21,776	7	2,417	4	18	164,167
GREENOCK.								
Belfast ..	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Coleraine ..	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	54
Dublin ..	-	30	-	-	19	-	-	4,430
Londonderry ..	4,271	140	-	-	3	-	1	381
Portrush ..	333	-	44	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	4,655	170	44	-	46	-	1	4,916

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

## HEYSHAM.

IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	5,578	28	—	—	1,644	1	9	7,300
Dublin ..	10,275	3,854	7,354	—	109	—	1	21,603
Londonderry	6,851	4,870	103	—	91	—	1	11,916
Total ..	22,804	8,762	7,457	—	1,844	1	11	40,879

## HOLYHEAD.

Dublin ..	45,956	51,648	81,134	10	6,076	3	82	185,909
Greenore ..	7,216	3,635	2,802	19	7,235	—	243	21,150
Total ..	53,172	55,283	83,936	29	13,311	3	325	206,059

## LIVERPOOL.

Ballina ..	157	12,204	3,961	—	—	—	—	16,322
Belfast ..	15,566	35,932	1,033	2	406	1	10	53,040
Cork ..	23,342	40,855	8,303	3	109	—	262	71,964
Drogheda ..	16,466	25,373	2,613	30	70	—	—	44,532
Dublin ..	90,542	137,164	44,943	—	1,304	5	168	274,126
Dundalk ..	11,469	24,400	14,333	382	1,188	1	376	52,149
Londonderry	11,319	10,398	646	—	43	—	—	22,406
Newry ..	5,242	25,091	6,445	—	37	1	—	36,816
Sligo ..	307	14,285	9,924	—	11	—	—	24,528
Warrenpoint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford ..	43,779	95,126	15,316	2	97	—	1	154,321
Westport ..	1,517	28,069	4,180	—	1	—	—	33,767
Wexford ..	2,306	21,475	1,931	—	2	—	—	25,714
Total ..	221,012	470,373	113,718	419	3,338	8	817	809,705

## LONDON.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Cork ..	6,679	320	395	—	—	1	1	7,396
Dublin ..	1,309	—	—	—	6	—	—	1,375
Waterford ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	8,048	320	395	—	17	1	1	8,782

## MANCHESTER.

Belfast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	21,701	16,104	965	4	863	—	41	39,678
Total ..	21,701	16,104	965	4	863	—	41	39,678

TABLE 20.—RETURN of the Number of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, and the Ports in Ireland at which the Animals were shipped.

NEWHAVEN.								
IRISH PORTS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Waterford..	32	-	-	-	31	-	-	63
Total ..	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	64
PLYMOUTH.								
Belfast ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Cork ..	336	-	-	-	128	-	-	464
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Waterford..	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	6
Total ..	336	-	1	-	140	-	2	479
PRESTON.								
Dublin ..	555	1,165	233	-	11	-	10	2,024
SILLOTH.								
Dublin ..	3,020	-	75	-	142	-	1	4,138
SOUTHAMPTON.								
Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork ..	133	363	82	-	134	1	-	713
Dublin ..	-	-	-	-	13	-	1	14
Waterford..	-	-	-	-	27	1	2	30
Total ..	133	363	82	-	174	2	3	757
STRANRAER.								
Larne ..	12,499	-	2,189	5	800	1	-	15,564
WHITEHAVEN.								
Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundrum (Down).	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	167
Total ..	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	167

## ANIMALS EXPORTED.

TABLE 21.—Return of the Number of Animals Exported from Ireland to Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

MONTH.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		GOATS.	HORSES.				Mules or Jacks.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Fal.	Steeves.	Milk. Cows.	Other Cattle.	Calves	Total.	Fat.	Store.	Lambs.	Total.		Stal- ions.	Mares.	Colts- lings.	Total.			
January	25,319	13,002	2,522	1,467	1,556	47,229	10,550	-	-	10,550	46,664	500	46,664	1,189	2,379	1	20	115,127
February	20,555	13,900	2,945	1,341	1,050	39,791	12,655	19	-	12,674	38,160	1,166	38,160	1,186	2,885	-	87	91,259
March	31,008	21,794	1,716	910	1,848	56,276	18,205	7	111	18,323	37,252	3,083	37,252	1,178	2,306	4	154	117,469
April	15,451	37,310	2,844	1,897	2,022	63,514	33,123	621	8,647	34,391	20,238	2,622	20,238	1,613	3,340	4	201	118,721
May	14,717	29,081	3,123	1,523	2,590	50,034	24,200	634	41,749	43,003	15,272	2,627	15,272	2,133	4,147	3	527	143,185
June	21,017	22,126	3,022	1,028	1,453	48,646	13,002	3,121	56,628	63,751	6,691	1,297	6,691	1,291	2,556	3	333	106,555
July	10,800	10	7	19	283	11,219	4,457	-	33,394	41,331	957	-	957	1,000	2,331	4	337	55,725
August	25,158	-	-	-	250	25,408	13,435	-	72,044	85,483	3,026	-	3,026	1,476	2,931	4	201	113,103
September	23,604	-	-	-	340	24,735	25,000	-	40,868	65,868	10,571	-	10,571	1,472	3,770	3	145	124,577
October	51,434	1,348	79	1,263	623	54,347	25,732	-	3,316	30,645	15,751	-	15,751	1,785	3,374	3	7	154,315
November	61,323	5,643	8	1,897	800	69,871	44,008	-	103	64,111	26,473	-	26,473	1,256	2,385	-	14	128,003
December	34,235	2,800	46	81	1,147	38,214	27,304	-	-	27,304	24,003	-	24,003	725	1,267	2	4	88,180
TOTAL	286,727	165,645	10,312	9,287	8,687	515,351	324,922	3,313	290,341	615,970	253,155	11,070	253,155	17,469	34,549	30	2,027	1,477,662

TABLE 22.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during each of the Years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					
	Fat Cattle.	STORE.			Other Cattle.	Calves.
		Ordinary.	Milch Cows.	Springers.		
1902 ..	166	881			1	62
1903 ..	68	748			-	75
1904 ..	100	686			-	48
1905 ..	87	694			-	22
1906 ..	51	805			-	51
1907 ..	233	765			-	39
1908 ..	277	540	25	91	-	31
1909 ..	317	673	90	63	-	14
1910 ..	704	414	32	92	-	9
1911 ..	439	103	44	106	-	9
1912 ..	24	101	14	76	-	7

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers for the years 1902-1907, inclusive are not available.

YEAR.	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine.
	Sheep.	Lamba.	Total.	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.	
1902 ..	166	1,975	2,141	68	1	69	3,320
1903 ..	1	2,900	2,901	-	-	-	3,792
1904 ..	998	1,329	2,327	-	167	167	3,328
1905 ..	436	2,780	3,216	-	-	-	4,010
1906 ..	453	1,557	2,009	-	-	-	2,916
1907 ..	128	2,820	2,948	-	-	-	3,985
1908 ..	148	3,725	3,873	-	-	-	4,837
1909 ..	402	3,041	3,443	-	1	1	4,601
1910 ..	234	2,127	2,361	-	16	16	3,628
1911 ..	188	2,785	2,973	-	-	-	3,674
1912 ..	107	210	317	-	-	-	539

YEAR.	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.			
1902 ..	11	1	19	38	58	-	2	3,391
1903 ..	-	-	50	67	117	1	-	3,910
1904 ..	11	-	35	87	122	-	-	3,461
1905 ..	1	1	25	59	85	-	-	4,106
1906 ..	-	-	23	57	80	-	-	2,990
1907 ..	-	-	40	63	103	-	-	4,088
1908 ..	-	-	58	93	151	-	-	4,988
1909 ..	-	-	59	71	130	-	-	4,731
1910 ..	-	-	26	66	92	-	-	3,720
1911 ..	-	-	69	63	132	-	1	3,807
1912 ..	-	-	53	85	138	-	-	677

TABLE 23.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS OF EMBARKATION.	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Belfast ..	—	101	14	76	—	7	198
Dublin. ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Total ..	24	101	14	76	—	7	222

  

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Belfast ..	40	43	83	—	—	—	—
Dublin. ..	67	167	234	—	—	—	—
Total ..	107	210	317	—	—	—	—

  

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Belfast ..	—	38	65	103	—	—	384
Dublin ..	—	15	20	35	—	—	293
Total ..	—	53	85	138	—	—	677

TABLE 24.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Exported from Ireland to the Isle of Man during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Port of Debarcation in the Isle of Man.

PORT OF DEBARCATION	CATTLE.						
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Douglas ..	24	101	14	76	—	7	222

  

	SHEEP.			SWINE.			Goats.
	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.	
Douglas ..	107	210	317	—	—	—	—

  

	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
Douglas ..	—	53	85	138	—	—	677

TABLE 25.—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Exported from Ireland through Great Britain to the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Embarkation in Ireland.

PORTS.	NUMBER OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast .. ..	-	775	686	1,461
Cork .. ..	-	1	2	3
Dublin .. ..	7	514	317	838
Dundalk .. ..	-	413	214	627
Greenore .. ..	-	2,777	1,319	4,096
Rosslare .. ..	-	-	4	4
Sligo .. ..	-	1	1	2
Waterford .. ..	8	753	753	1,514
Wexford .. ..	-	1	-	1
Total .. ..	15	5,335	3,290	8,546



## ANIMALS IMPORTED INTO IRELAND.

TABLE 26.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from Great Britain during each of the Years from 1902 to 1912, inclusive.

YEAR.	CATTLE.						SHEEP.				
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.						Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.	
	Fat Cattle.	Stores.			Other Cattle.	Calves.					Total.
		Ordinary.	Milch Cows.	Springers.							
1908 ..	2	644			2	63	711	16,827		7,055	23,882
1909 ..	15	612			-	39	666	31,790		12,742	44,532
1904 ..	-	608			-	31	639	29,681		8,908	38,589
1906 ..	-	584			-	47	631	34,161		8,732	42,893
1906 ..	-	428			-	39	458	45,021		8,432	53,453
1907 ..	7	647			4	60	718	45,606		16,086	61,692
1908 ..	2	281	21	22	2	23	351	26,749		7,021	33,770
1909 ..	15	547	57	30	20	81	780	7,578	16,883	6,491	20,062
1910 ..	29	379	50	48	60	72	628	13,164	22,253	3,319	38,736
1911 ..	-	263	43	14	124	28	467	6,177	9,343	4,304	16,824
1912 ..	-	222	34	26	145	24	441	6,771	4,196	100	11,067

Separate figures for Milch Cows and Springers from 1902 to 1907, inclusive, are not available.  
 Separate figures for Store Sheep from 1902 to 1908, inclusive, are not available.

YEAR.	SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
	Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.			
1902 ..	3	25	28	9	247	3,753	4,253	8,253	7	36	32,726
1903 ..	1	22	23	6	257	3,958	4,368	8,578	8	10	32,853
1904 ..	5	19	24	17	182	3,229	3,373	6,884	2	24	45,679
1905 ..	9	14	23	7	179	2,832	2,996	6,007	7	78	49,670
1906 ..	3	68	71	6	339	2,507	2,162	5,098	7	20	60,612
1907 ..	7	21	28	11	271	1,996	1,712	3,979	-	12	67,468
1908 ..	-	21	21	8	402	2,781	2,210	5,393	4	10	40,967
1909 ..	-	46	46	21	390	2,491	1,811	4,692	3	6	35,676
1910 ..	-	32	32	10	321	2,299	1,779	4,399	5	7	43,827
1911 ..	-	6	6	22	263	2,671	2,380	5,414	4	9	22,746
1912 ..	1	7	8	30	398	2,660	1,617	3,975	6	6	15,826

TABLE 37.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

Irish Ports.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
Ballina .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast .. ..	-	1	7	18	185	4	165	5,641	3,313	8	8,962
Coleraine .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork .. ..	-	9	2	6	-	11	28	-	2	-	2
Drogheda .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin .. ..	-	126	9	-	-	7	142	727	240	-	967
Dundalk .. ..	-	-	3	-	-	1	4	-	20	-	20
Dundrum (Down) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenacres .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larne .. ..	-	22	-	-	9	1	32	403	358	97	858
Limerick .. ..	-	14	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-
Londonderry .. ..	-	27	-	-	-	-	27	-	171	-	171
Malinbeg .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Monaghan .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
Newry .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petrol .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosslare .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo .. ..	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Waterford .. ..	-	11	2	2	-	-	15	-	10	-	10
Westport .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford .. ..	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1
Total .. ..	-	222	24	26	145	24	441	6,771	4,196	100	11,067

TABLE 38.—NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland from showing the Ports of

British Ports.	CATTLE.							SHEEP.			
	Fat.	Stores.	Milch Cows.	Springers.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Lambs.	Total.
Andros .. ..	-	-	-	-	84	-	84	3,005	66	-	3,071
Ayr .. ..	-	-	5	15	14	1	35	2,750	3,508	57	6,315
Barn .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol .. ..	-	4	1	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-
Dover .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falmouth .. ..	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Fishguard .. ..	-	11	3	6	-	8	26	-	10	-	10
Fleetwood .. ..	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	-
Glasgow .. ..	-	113	6	2	8	6	135	727	404	-	1,131
Greenock .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80
Hoysham .. ..	-	4	-	1	13	-	18	-	-	2	2
Holyhead .. ..	-	26	4	-	1	1	32	-	28	-	30
Liverpool .. ..	-	3	5	-	2	3	13	-	6	-	6
London .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchester .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newhaven .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oban .. ..	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Plymouth .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preston .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salford .. ..	-	28	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-
Southampton .. ..	-	3	-	2	9	1	15	-	-	-	-
Stranraer .. ..	-	22	-	-	-	1	32	289	94	41	424
Whitehaven .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total .. ..	-	222	24	26	145	24	441	6,771	4,196	100	11,067

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1912,  
Debarcation in Ireland.

SWINE.			Gents.	HORSES.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	HARRIS PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	12	29	328	339	696	2	1	9,332	Bellona.
-	-	-	-	-	9	6	15	-	-	15	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	15	163	143	321	2	-	358	Coleraine.
-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	9	Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drogheda.
1	7	8	4	286	1,138	677	2,161	-	2	3,274	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	31	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundrum (Down)
-	-	-	-	3	99	69	161	-	-	162	Greenore.
-	-	-	7	20	33	28	81	-	-	978	Larne.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	Limerick.
-	-	-	-	9	28	24	61	-	2	261	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	1	6	9	16	-	-	16	Newry.
-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	84	Portlusk.
-	-	-	7	1	23	32	56	-	-	63	Rosslare.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	12	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	29	165	184	378	1	-	404	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westport.
-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	-	11	Wexford.
1	7	8	30	398	2,060	1,517	3,975	5	5	15,526	Total.

Great Britain during the Year ended 31st December, 1912,  
Embarkation in Great Britain.

SWINE.			Gents.	HORSES.				Males or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	HARRIS PORTS.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.		Stallions.	Mares.	Goldings.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	2	18	32	52	-	-	3,207	Androsson.
-	-	-	-	10	151	53	216	-	-	6,505	Ayr.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barrow.
-	-	-	-	-	26	35	61	1	-	68	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	Dover.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	Falmouth.
-	-	-	7	36	262	236	534	2	-	631	Fishguard.
-	-	-	3	5	92	179	277	-	1	288	Fleetwood.
-	-	-	-	8	69	64	141	2	-	1,409	Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	6	29	18	53	-	1	134	Grosvenor.
-	-	-	-	7	28	37	72	-	-	92	Hayesham.
1	6	7	4	274	1,167	610	2,051	-	1	2,123	Holyhead.
-	1	1	9	13	69	103	185	-	1	215	Liverpool.
-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	5	London.
-	-	-	-	1	6	5	12	-	-	12	Manchester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	Newhaven.
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	Oban.
-	-	-	-	2	53	32	88	-	-	88	Plymouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	Preston.
-	-	-	-	5	46	19	70	-	-	96	Stirling.
-	-	-	-	1	7	9	17	-	-	32	Southampton.
-	-	-	7	20	32	28	80	-	-	543	Stranor.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Whitchurch.
1	7	8	30	398	2,060	1,517	3,975	5	5	15,526	Total.

TABLE 29.—RETURN of the Number of Animals Imported into Ireland from Great Britain and the Isle of Man during each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1912.

MONTH.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.	Horses.	Mules or Jeannets.	Asses.	Total Animals.
January ..	17	748	-	-	205	-	1	971
February ..	175	2,771	-	-	193	-	-	3,139
March ..	36	2,060	2	1	196	-	-	2,295
April ..	28	1,760	-	9	212	1	-	2,010
May ..	103	423	1	12	411	-	1	953
June ..	27	327	5	8	631	-	1	999
July ..	-	-	-	-	459	-	1	460
August ..	-	-	-	-	509	-	-	509
September .	-	-	-	-	257	1	-	258
October ..	-	2,798	-	-	290	2	1	3,100
November..	40	48	-	-	274	1	-	363
December .	13	132	-	-	338	-	-	483
Total ..	441	11,067	8	30	3,984	5	5	15,540

TABLE 30 (a).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Imported into Ireland through Great Britain from the Colonies and Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	NUMBERS OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast .. ..	6	87	43	136
Dublin .. ..	7	57	23	87
Londonderry ..	4	18	9	31
Wexford .. ..	-	-	2	2
Total .. ..	17	162	77	256

TABLE 30 (b).—RETURN of the NUMBER of HORSES Directly Imported into Ireland from Foreign Countries during the Year ended 31st December, 1912, showing the Ports of Debarkation in Ireland.

IRISH PORTS.	NUMBERS OF HORSES.			
	Stallions.	Mares.	Geldings.	Total.
Belfast .. ..	-	-	-	-
Portrush .. ..	-	-	-	-
Total .. ..	-	-	-	-

TABLE 31.—RETURN of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland  
1902 to 1912.

YEAR.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			
	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.				Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
	Fat Cattle.	Store Cattle for Fattening or Breeding purposes.	Other Cattle.	Total.					
1902..	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
1903..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1904..	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
1905..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1906..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1907..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1908..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1909..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
1910..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1911..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1912..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 32.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS Imported into Ireland  
showing the Ports

PORTS OF DEPARTURE.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.
Belfast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

from the Isle of Man during each of the Years from inclusive.

SWINE.			Total Cattle, Sheep, and Swine	Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Year.
Fat Swine.	Store Swine.	Total.			Stal. Hons.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	6	1902.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1903.
-	-	-	14	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	19	1904.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1905.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	-	8	1906.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	5	1907.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	3	1908.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1909.
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	3	1910.
-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	-	-	8	1911.
-	-	-	-	-	1	6	7	14	-	-	14	1912.

from the Isle of Man during the year ended 31st December, 1912, of Debarkation.

SWINE.			Goats.	HORSES.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	PORT OF DEBARKATION.
Fat.	Stores.	Total.		Stal. Hons.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	-	-	8	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	6	Dublin.
-	-	-	-	1	6	7	14	-	-	14	Total.

TABLE 33.—RETURN of the NUMBER of ANIMALS SHIPPED to and from  
showing the Places of

COASTING AND

IRISH PORTS.	CATTLE.					SHEEP.			SWINE.		
	Fat.	Stores.	Other Cattle.	Calves.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	Fat.	Stores.	Total.
Cork to Aghada Pier ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork to Belfast ..	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork to Spike Island ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork to Queenstown ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork to Waterford ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aghada Pier to Cork ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast to Cork ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin to Cork ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spike Island to Cork ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queenstown to Cork ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford to Cork ..	4	1	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	4	1	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford to Belfast ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford to Duncannon ..	75	62	-	122	259	2	7	9	-	25	25
Waterford to Ballyhack ..	-	76	-	34	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	75	138	-	156	369	2	7	9	-	25	25
Ballyhack to Waterford ..	131	5	-	-	136	208	353	556	40	-	45
Belfast to Waterford ..	362	19	-	-	381	228	17	245	832	-	832
Duncannon to Waterford ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	493	24	-	-	517	431	370	801	877	-	877
Dublin to Belfast ..	311	62	-	1	374	2,912	35	2,947	-	-	-
Kilrush to Limerick ..	27	188	17	-	232	20	-	20	7,740	-	7,740
Killybeg to Limerick ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	264
Bonagh to Limerick ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkee to Limerick ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	73
Portumna to Limerick ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	-	990
Tarbert to Limerick ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	275
Glin to Limerick ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48
Total ..	27	188	17	-	232	20	-	20	9,390	-	9,390
Londonderry to Mulroy ..	-	29	-	1	31	-	-	-	20	54	74
Londonderry to Moville ..	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast to Dublin ..	25	-	-	41	76	121	-	121	-	-	-
Moville to Londonderry ..	80	280	-	-	370	140	82	222	5	-	5
Ballina to Sligo ..	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmullet to Sligo ..	41	6	43	-	90	21	455	476	3,729	-	3,729
Westport to Sligo ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	41	17	43	-	101	21	455	476	3,729	-	3,729
Sligo to Ballina ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mulroy to Portrush ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Millford to Portrush ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Millford to Mulroy ..	8	8	-	-	16	-	-	-	6	5	11
Leithbeg to Mulroy ..	3	1	-	-	4	-	2	2	11	-	11
Mulroy to Leithbeg ..	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo to Belmullet ..	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5
Total ..	1,077	770	65	199	2,111	3,647	951	4,598	14,050	86	14,136



aces in Ireland during the Year ended 31st December, 1912,  
Embarkation and Debarcation.

# INLAND NAVIGATION.

Boats.	Horses.				Mules or Jennets.	Asses.	Total Animals.	Inner Ports.
	Stallions.	Mares.	Colts.	Total.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Aghada Pier.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	Cork to Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Spike Island.
-	-	6	7	13	-	-	14	Cork to Queenstown.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork to Waterford.
-	-	6	7	13	-	-	21	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aghada Pier to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dublin to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spike Island to Cork.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	Queenstown to Cork.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford to Cork.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	Total.
-	-	2	9	11	-	-	11	Waterford to Belfast.
-	-	2	4	6	1	10	310	Waterford to Duncannon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	112	Waterford to Ballyhack.
-	-	4	13	17	1	12	433	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	737	Ballyhack to Waterford.
-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1,451	Belfast to Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Duncannon to Waterford.
-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2,198	Total.
-	-	3	24	27	-	-	3,348	Dublin to Belfast.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7,993	Kilrush to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	Killybeg to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ranagher to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	Kilkee to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	Portlanna to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	Tarbert to Limerick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	Glin to Limerick.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	9,643	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	Londonderry to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Londonderry to Moville.
-	-	9	16	25	-	1	223	Belfast to Dublin.
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	598	Moville to Londonderry.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	11	Ballina to Sligo.
-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4,297	Belmullet to Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Westport to Sligo.
-	-	1	2	3	-	-	4,309	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo to Ballina.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mulroy to Portrush.
-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	Millford to Portrush.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	Malinbeg to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	Leathbeg to Mulroy.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	Mulroy to Leithbeg.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Sligo to Belmullet.
1	-	28	63	91	1	13	29,651	Total.



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